BOMBAY COURIER

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1814, [NUMBER 1115.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of THOMAS DUNDAS ROBERTSON, late Lieutenant in the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment of Native Infantry deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to HORMUSJEE BHICKAJEE, one of the Partners of the Firm of BHICKAJEE MERJEE and Co. of Bombay Merchants and Traders the Creditors of the deceased; all Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 7th January 1814.

A CARD.

MR JOHN LECKIE has the honor to announce, the admission of Mr. JAMES SINDRY as a Partner in his Mercantile and Agency Establishment, and that business will in future be conducted under the Firm of JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Bombay 1st January 1814.

Kyapooty Oil

FROM AMBOYNA
OF THE MOST GENUINE KIND
TO BE HAD
AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & CO.

Bombay, 8th January 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

ON MONDAY next the 17th Instant,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms,
Sundry Articles of Furniture;

PLATE, and Plated Ware, belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman deceased, consisting of Chairs, Couches, Cots, Tables, Lamps, Branch Candlesticks and Shades—a Complete Set of the British Essays and a few other Books, &c. &c. &c.

Also on the same day will be sold to close a Concern a complete Invoice of Hosiery, consisting principally of half Stockings and a quantity of Glass Ware of different kinds—also a few Dozens of Brandy, Gin, Rum and a small quantity of Perry.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

HAVE for Private Sale a few Elegant and Fashionable Ladies and Gentleman's Crop and Dress Wigs from the most Fashionable House in London.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT NAROBA WYSSONATH Sinoy Inhabitant of Bombay is desirous of disposing of his Cocoanut Oart called Chaival, with a Bungalow, situated at Mahim in Salvaçaó in the neighbourhood of the Oarts of WISSONATH SHAMJEE, Purvoe, and PILLAJEE KENSOW, if any person or persons have any claim on the said Oart they must appear within fifteen days and apprize the purchaser MATHEUS GOMES of Mahim.

NAROBA WYSONATHJEE.

Bombay 15th January 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on Monday next the 17th instant, will be put to sale at public outcry at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, under the Tamarind Tree within the Town Wall, one pair of Bullocks and a common Hackery the property of PARAZ HURJEE & SHAM HURJEE now in the possession of TULSEYDASS MANOCKJEE, towards payment of a debt due to him by the said PARAZ HURJEE and SHAM HURJEE. Dated 14th January 1814.

THIS DAY WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
AT TOMKINS'S
APOLLO STREET.

VARIOUS articles of Household Furniture, 2 dozen new fashioned Chairs and 2 pairs of Green Couches quite new, Sundry articles of Silver, Plated and Glass Ware, Lamp, Wall and Table Shades, new Europe Goods, Stockings, Hats, Table Cutlery, Sadlery, Chamber Candle Sticks with ornamented Shades, elegant Tea and Coffee Sets of English, China, &c. &c. &c.

A CARD.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the compound of the Warehouse of Premjee Bhowan at or near the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co. in the Fort of Bombay.

On TUESDAY 18th day of January Inst.
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNDERWRITERS.

NINETY ONE Bags of Bengal damaged Sugar of the 1st sort, landed from the ship Marchioness Wellesley, Charles Fenn; part of the cargo consigned to PREMDOSS PURSHOTUMDASS.

Bombay 14th January 1814.

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જાકેર • લીલાંતુ • ફરીને • વેચશે

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THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 15TH JANUARY 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8, JANUARY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

ASSITANT Surgeon James Mc. Adam of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to the Malabar Coast on sick certificate, for a period of one month from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 10th January 1814.

Ensign W. Charles Lenn of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate for a period of six Months from the date of his embarkation.

Assistant Surgeon A. Gordon of the Corps of Native Cavalry is allowed a furlough to sea on sick Certificate for a period of two moths from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 11th January 1814.

Lieutenant J. B. Heard Deputy adjutant General to the Poonah subsidiary Force, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick Certificate for a period of two Months from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Bombay 14th January 1814.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, having been pleased to permit Captain Walter John Hamilton to proceed to Sea on leave for four months; Captain Richard Morgan, will Officiate as my Assistant, and Judge advocate to the Marine during the period of Captain Hamilton's absence.

HENRY MERITON,
Superintendant.

The arrival of the Mornington has considerably disappointed us; we expected to have had it in our power on this occasion to convey to our Readers a full detail of the critical and important scenes which are passing on the Continent of Europe; we had imagined, that, a complete supply of Foreign Journals and a crowd of private letters would have enabled us to have delineated with tolerable precision the outlines of the great contest, which is now about to decide the destinies of Europe, and to have formed an accurate judgement of the probable termination of a war, which, considered in every light, is the most extraordinary in the annals of the civilized world.—But we have only received the Russian official accounts of the commencement of Hostilities, which we published in our Extra of Sunday—and we have reason to believe that very little intelligence except what is contained in that document and in the two Letters, which we reprint from Wednesday's Gazette, has reached this Presidency. No French Journals or English Newspapers have been forwarded to Bombay as we learn after very diligent enquiry, and, it is remarkable that all the private Letters which we have seen merely mention the heads of intelligence; and refer for particulars to those Journals, the absence of which we have so much to regret at this time.

The general complexion of the scanty materials which we are thus compelled to lay before our Readers, it is needless to remark, is highly favourable; the opening of the Campaign has been marked with Brilliant Victories, and the successes of the Allies, appear to have obtained for them considerable advantages. But we cannot shut our eyes on the probable construction which may be put on these first movements. If the failure before Dresden was considered by Buonaparte as greater than it really was; it may be easy to account for his detaching General Vandamme towards Prague: for had he succeeded in throwing forty thousand men into the Capital of Bohemia, he would have then completed the formation of one of the strongest Chains of fortified and Garrisoned Towns in Europe. —On the same supposition, he would have considered Macdonalds Army sufficiently powerful to repel the attacks of the Russians in Silesia, and would therefore preserve his resources as much as possible near Dresden, to oppose the combined forces of the Allies on the confines of Bohemia. Without supposing some miscalculation of this kind on his part, it is impossible to account for his sending Vandamme into Bohemia, and it appears to us extremely probable that had it not been for the extraordinary gallantry and heroic bravery of Count Ostermann and the Russian guards on the road of Peterswald, that Gen. Vandamme would have succeeded in penetrating into Bohemia, and most probably in seizing Prague by a *coupdemain*.

We cannot however but feel highly rejoiced that the result has so completely defeated Bonaparte's designs, and if we perceived a stronger disposition on the part of Austria to act offensively, we should encourage the most confident expectations that what we ventured to predict on hearing of the declaration of war on the part of Austria, would certainly take place, and that the conqueror at Marengo Ulm and Austerlitz would be compelled at length to take up a defensive position within the limits of his own Empire.

There appears to be no doubt that Lord Wellington has gained another decisive victory in Spain over Marshall Soult, the particulars however, of the battle, have not yet arrived at this Presidency; but it seems certain that the English Forces have penetrated as far as Bayonne, and have taken up a position on the Nive, a small River that runs into the sea at that place.

In the course of Soults retreat after most severe fighting on the 26th of July and the four following days, a French Detachment under the command of General Gantheaume was completely put to the route by a party of 400 of our Cavalry under the orders of General Byng, as it was escorting some provisions towards Pampeluna: 500 Prisoners, and the whole of the supplies fell into our hands. It is mentioned in the private Letters from Persia, that the result of Lord Wellington's Battles with Soult has been even more glorious than the victory at Vittoria.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Col. Lighton, 1st Bt. 4th Rt
Lieut. Crewe, 2d Bt. 8th Rt.
Lieut. Henderson, 2d Bt. 5th Rt.
Lieut. Poujet Engineers
DEPARTURE.—Lieut. G. Arden, 1st Bt. 4th Rt.

Extract of a Letter, from Persia dated October 28th 1813.

"I am happy to inform you that yesterday we received a few St. Petersburgh Gazettes which give us most delightful news, Lord Wellington had been obliged to raise the siege of St. Sebastian, to attack Soult, and after very severe fighting for five days, viz. the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of July had completely defeated him with very great loss. Lord

Wellington speaks in the greatest admiration of the bravery of his troops: on the 2d of August, St. Sebastian was again besieged and Pampeluna blockaded by a Spanish force.

Nothing now remains between Lord W. and France, he has pushed on a flight force and taken possession of the passes in the mountains, he has likewise published a most animated and humane address to the troops upon their entering France to respect private property and the inhabitants; the Russian Gazettes do not state the number of killed and wounded.

The Russians, Prussians, Austrians, and Swedes, have made a very happy commencement; each have completely defeated a French force and driven Buonaparte to concentrate all his forces in Dresden and to fortify it for his safety; the last battle was fought under its walls—Macdonald's army consisting of eighteen thousand have surrendered to General Blucher—in fact Bony has been defeated at every point—and his ruin now seems inevitable.

I am sorry to say that poor General Moreau, fell at the battle of Katsback having had both his legs shot off—the French Officers and Soldiers are deserting to the allies in the greatest numbers,—Bernadotte has likewise defeated a French division, but as these Gazettes will be sent to Bombay, you will see the particulars in your papers.

Copy of an intercepted letter to His Excellency General Count Lauriston, Commanding the 5th Corps or to His Excellency the Duke of Tarentum.

MY LORD,

This morning at half past eleven o'Clock I was in the act of dispatching a letter to your Excellency, when I received by an officer of the staff of my Lord Duke of Tarentum an order, in consequence of which I proceeded to the point where I now am.

In conformity to your orders I set off with my division from Stemberg at half past twelve only, after having recalled to me the Battalion stationed at Valsdorf and distributing the provisions which arrived at the moment from Goldberg.

I repaired to Schoenau by Neukirch, Schoenhausen and Falkenhayn in tremendous weather, the road being tolerable as far as Falkenhayn, but horrible to Schoenau, and having torrents to cross, up to the middle for the infantry; and difficult for the artillery.

I arrived at 7 in the evening at Schoenau without being able to cross the Katzbach, which at the common fords had already risen to four feet. I took position at Upper-Schoenau on the left bank of the river; two companies of Voltigeurs occupied the town. The weather continued equally bad during the whole of the night; a great part of my division threw themselves into the houses during the march, and in spite of my efforts and those of the chief and officers, we were unable to compell them to follow.

This morning, having still the same weather I marched with the 147th and 148th (that is to say the remainder) to repair on the road of Jauer, where I was to take position at Jagendorff in conformity to your Excellency's orders and there to receive others

I had directed the 9th Foreign, and the 145 to Hirschberg and last night I sent two companies to Klepelsdorff near Laehn, to convey an order to the 134th to proceed also to Hirschberg, warning these three Corps forming my first Brigade under the orders of Colonel Salcon, that they were going to cooperate, in beating and driving the enemy from Hirschberg, to take possession of the town in conjunction with the division of General Ledru, under whose command they would remain until further orders.

This morning 27th, after taking the road leading to the position I was ordered to take on that of Jauer and passing the Katzbach at Upper-Schoenau, I found the enemy 2500 strong in Cavalry and some Infantry occupying a position in advance of the first village I came to; I gave him a few cannon shot, but seeing that he shewed no inclination to withdraw and that he occupied the two roads of Jauer and Goldberg, I suspected that the success of yesterday's battle was doubtful. The 147th and 148th Regiments having lost a great many men during the night, and this morning's march, were so weak, the men were so fatigued and so very unwilling, their muskets not being in a state to go off, that I resolved on recrossing the Katzbach at Upper-Schoenau, that I might not endanger the two Eagles of the regiments and my own honour.

At the moment I was taking up position, an officer of His Excellency the Duke of Tarentums's Staff arrived and informed me of the result of yesterday's battle, of the march of the army to-day, and that it was your Excellency's intention I should immediately retire upon Zobten and there take up a position on the field of battle of the 19th; then that I might go back to that I had yesterday at Steinberg. It was entirely out of my power to go to Steinberg this morning, being no longer able to cross without bidges the torrents which were from four to six feet deep, the board for the Infantry having been carried off and my artillery unable to pass any where.

Having but a very small force with me, and my 1st Brigade, as I thought with the division Ledru, being at Hirchberg, I determined on retiring to Hirshberg, to collect the troops remaining of my division, and concert with General Ledru, with whom I wished to march to-morrow to Spiller and repair by my right to the positon at Zobten, whilst that General repaired to that of Griffenberg. I accordingly proceeded to Hirschberg; I arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening, but what was my astonishmen to find there, only the 134th and 140th regiments, General Ledru not having arrived and to complete my misfortune, my two regments on the right bank of the Bobr, had not been able to cross the Bridge, the rive having overflowed in consequence of the torrents which fall into it to the height of six feet on each side of the Bridge.

It is therefore out of my power to retire as far as Spiller by the road of Greiffenberg and go from thence to the position at Zobten.

I have determined on retreating by the road of Laehn and Zobten, from that to Loewenberg if I cannot cross the river before I reach it. I shall move along, in a very bad position, the right bank of the Bbr, with troops, excessively fatigued and in utter despair; their courage and strength however the officers will restore; I shall give he example.

I send this letter, with 25 men of the 134th and 20 Horsemen who will take them up behind to cross the Torrents, where they may find any difficulty.

It is distressing for me to announce to your Excellency that three fourths of the men, in spite of my efforts, those of my chiefs and officers threw themselves into the wood and houses; that gentleneness, threats, blows had no effect with them, that they answred, "It was better to be taken than to prish with misery." Thus my General I am heart broken; I am in the greatest affliction; I shall nevertheless do my duty with honor, your Excellency may rely on it.

Receive the assurance of my respectful devotion.

CATTAR, *General of Divisio.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Saturday morning Mrs. Mignan of a Boy.

At Tannah, on the 8th instant the Lady of James Hallett Esq Judge and Magistrate of a Son.

DEATH.—Lately in China on board His Majesty's ship Clorinde, St. Vincent Wells Esq. Midshipman of His Majesty's Navy, and a younger son of the late Admiral John Wells; deeply and sincerely lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and an opportunity of appreciating his many amiable qualities.

Early yesterday morning, Lieut. J. J. B. Heard, Deputy Adjutant General to the Poona Subsidiary Force, a gentleman endeared to his friends and society by his many amiable and estimable qualities, and most sincerely and deservedly regretted.

By the desire of one, who never omits an opportunity of promoting the cause of Virtue or Religion, we insert the following pathetic appeal, made by the judgement of the law on Monday last, and the original of which, written in his own hand, is now in our possession—That it may have all the effect it ought on the minds of those to whom it is addressed is our most fervent wish.

TO THE REVEREND MR. WADE.

SIR,—This is the last request of an unfortunate criminal, now on, the brink of being launched into eternity to have made known to all my brother Soldiers desiring them to take warning by this my unhappy fate, and to avoid that shameful sin of drunkenness, which is the real cause of a kind of madness and my untimely end! Still, I hold fast that hope of obtaining God's pardon and forgiveness for a long mispent life, full of transgressions against His Divine Majesty, with the frequent attendance and good assistance of the Reverend Messrs. Wade and Jackson, and several other persons to me unknown, and through the merits of my dear redeeming Advocate and Mediator *Jesus Christ*. AMEN.

ROBERT FRAZER.

Bombay, 10th January 1814.

Bombay Gaz.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

B O M B A Y.

January 9th arrived the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Mornington, Capt. James Jeakes from Bussorah.

11th ditto, ship Perseverance, Captain W. Clelland from Calcutta.

12th ditto, Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Ternate, Capt. Henry Davidson from Malwan.

January 9th sailed the Hon'ble Company's Timber ship Ernaad, Lieut. Henry Hardy to Calicut.

10th ditto, H. M. sloop Baracouta, Charles Hawky Esq. Capt. to Point de Galle.

Ditto ditto, Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. Joseph Phillips to the Persian Gulph.

13th ditto, ship Milford, Captain C. Learmouth to Bengal.

Ditto ditto, ship Forbes, Capt. J. L. Scarwell to ditto.

Ditto ditto, brig Catharina, Capt. John Robert to Columbo.

Ditto ditto, schooner Octavia, Capt. A. Durocher to ditto.

C A L C U T T A.

The ship Mary, Captain R. Allan, shortly leaves this port for Pulo Penang;—the brigs Ganges, Captain Robinson, for Rangoon, and Gloucester, for Penang, [illegible] respective destinations, in the course of a few days.

We have letters from friends proceeding to Europe on the fleet, whose final departure from Saugor was first announced by us, in our extra of Saturday last, which state, that the pilots finally quitted the ships at 7 P. M. on the evening of yesterday se'ennight,—all well.

The Frindship, Capt. Howell, from China, the 25th of October, anchored at Saugor on the evening of the 10th instant; too late to be noticed in our last publication.

The Lord Minto, Captain Turner, from the Isle of France the 10th October, had actually arrived in the river, at the period of our last extra publication; but the accounts thereof had not then reached town.

On the day of our last publication,

(Friday, the 17th December.)

REMAINED AT SAUGOR.

H. C's ship Marquis Wellington, Carnatic, Streatham, Devonshire, Princess Charlotte of Wales, William Pitt, Woodbridge, Union, Troubridge and Hugh Inglis.

ARRIVALS AT SAUGOR AND KEDGEREE.

Dec. 17.—H. C.'s cruizer Teignmouth, Capt. Sealy, from Penang, the 24th ultimo, passed for Calcutta, at 8 A. M. this day; as did also the Sam Aufuls, (Chinese vessel) Capt. D'Siba, from Rangoon, the 18th ult.

Ditto 18.—Ship Colonel Gillespie, Capt. D. Chimenant, from Batavia the 25th of Oct. passed Kedgeree this night, for Calcutta.

Ditto 19.—(At Saugor) Mysore, Capt. E. Smith, from China, 27th of October.

Ditto 20.—(At Kedgeree) Ship Cate, Capt. Tayer, from Minto and Malacca, 21st Nov: Dalla, (Burma,) F. Antoa, from Rangoon 6th inst. and brig Donal, (ditto) J. Matthews, from ditto.

Ditto 21.—Philippa, C. Nicholls, from China 11th ult. General Brown, Capt. Nox, from Batavia, 16th October;—Brig Salamanca, Capt. Bennet, from Rangoon the 1st inst. Brig Costa Java, Capt. Coucher, from Penang the 6th ult.—ship Argyle, Capt. Mackay, from ditto 30th ultimo;—ship Auspicious, Captain Stirling, from Sumatra, the 4th instant.

Ditto 22.—Brig Nancy, Capt. P. Brimmer, from Rangoon, 2d December; ship Lady Barlow, Capt. J. Bean, from ditto, 9th ditto.

DEPARTURES OUTWARDS, FROM KEDGEREE.

December 16.—Flinders. Capt. Leigh, for the Mauritius; General Kyd, Captain Nairn, for Saugor, to complete her lading for England; Gunjava, (Arab) Nacoda, for Muscat; brig Governor Farquhar, Capt. J. Nisbett, for Columbo.

Ditto 18.—Moffatt, Capt. Lee, for London; Earl Moira, Capt. E. C. Kemp, do.—Derriah Beggy, Capt. T. Kemp, for Muscat; Grampara, Capt. R. C. Martins, for Lisbon; Euphrates, Capt. I. Nicholl, for China.

Ditto 21.—Ship Caudry, for Malabar Coast; —Snow Hydrossy, do.—(N. B. The Fatalberry, for Judda, anchored at Kedgeree this day from Calcutta.

Ditto 22.—Brig Virginia, Capt. William Coates, bound to Madras.

Extract of a Letter from Rangoon.

"The government of Ava having (been understood to have) pledged itself, that the import duties should be permanently fixed at twelve per cent. individuals were induced to despatch vessels from most of the Indian ports in full confidence, that the former extravagant demands would not be renewed;—much serious alarm, however, has taken place here, in consequence of a report, that the governor of Rangoon has it in contemplation to impose an additional duty of two per cent. but perhaps this is more rumour: however, this should render you cautious. how you speculate in this trade.

"There are now 18 vessels in this harbour, in consequence of the assurance formerly given by the Avanese government: the Madras Merchant has been here 14 days; the Ann, which sailed in company with her from Madras, has not yet arrived.

"The Good Hope is here, and her cargo of grain has found a good market."

From the numerous arrivals and departures during the present week, we are induced to present the following list of vessels remaining at Kedgeree and Saugor, on Wednesday last;

REMAINED AT SAUGOR.

H. C.'s ships Marquis Wellington, Carnatic, Devonshire, Streatham, Princess Charlotte of Wales, William Pitt. Hugh Inglis, Moffat, Union, General Kyd, Troubridge, Friendship, Euphrates, Moira, Gunjava and Gram Para.

REMAINED AT KEDGREE.

Ships Philippa, Mysore, Argo and Fattalbary.

The ship Mysore, came up from Saugor of the 20th instant, and anchored at Kedgeree.

M A D R A S.

ARRIVALS.]—Dec. 25th, Ship Governor Farquhar, Captain J. Nicholls, from Calcutta left 15th do.—ditto, His Majesty's Sloop Hesper, Captain Biddulph from Trincomallee,—31st, Ship Euphrates, Captain R. Cook, from Calcutta left 19th December, 1813.

Calcutta Intelligence.

FORT WILLIAM DE EMBER 17, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, addressed to the Adjutant General of the Honorable Company's Forces, have been received from Lieutenant Colonel Adams, commanding the British Troops in the territory of Rewah.

To Lieutenant Colonel FAGAN, *Adjutant General Head-Quarters.*

SIR,

I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that having resolved to attempt to invest and ultimately attack Surnaid Sing, and his Troops in the Ghurree of Entouree, I now proceed to detail the successful result of that enterprize:—I detached to Entouree, a distance of 10 miles, at midnight, on the 3d Instant, the whole of the outline Picquets amounting to 40 Cavalry and 360 Infantry, under the Command of Captain Patrickson, 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to effect this object, and followed myself with the undermentioned details, at 4 A. M. the next morning, viz.

Horse Artillery, 6-Pounder, Brigade under Captain Stark.

Division 5th Regiment Native Cavalry under Major Clark.

Battering Guns, two 18-Pounders, with 100 rounds per Gun.

Pioneer Company.

Four Light Infantry Companies, under Captain Lindesay.

Two Grenadier Companies from 2d Battalion 2d Regiment and 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

2d. I arrived at Entouree about 8 A. M. and found Captain Patrickson had completely succeeded in his enterprize and occupied such judicious positions, as precluded the possibility of the escape of Surnaid Sing and his Troops. In conjunction with Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, I reconnoitred the Ghurree on every side, an object difficult to effect, the place being enveloped in smoke; Surnaid Sing on retiring into his Ghurree, having set the whole of the village around it on fire; Captain Tickell, as well as myself, was from this reconnoitre induced to determine on making the breach and assaulting the Ghurree on the N. E. Bastion; with the screens previously prepared, a Battery was instantly erected for two 18 pounders, at the distance of 350 yards from the Fort, and the guns opened at Two o'Clock. Until this period the enemy had been making every preparation for resistance by destroying Choppers and felling trees, &c. but had offered no opposition to our work. When the guns opened, an irregular fire of matchlocks, was commenced and continued, but with little effect during the whole of the day.

3d. As the walls of the Ghurree appeared of considerable strength, I took the precaution of sending to our Camp at Entouree for an additional 100 rounds of shot; these arrived in sufficient time to enable our fire being carried on without intermission, until 5 P. M. when the Breach was reported practicable. Every arrangement was previously made for the Storm, which I directed to commence a few minutes before sunset. Capt. Lindesay, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding the Party, destined to assault the Breach, which consisted of two Grenadier and three Light Infantry Companies with the Pioneers furnished with Ladders: A second party Commanded by Captain Patrickson at the same moment moved to assault the gateway on the Eastern face, this party was

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

composed of one Galloper, 5th Regiment Cavalry, two complete Companies of Infantry, and a party of Pioneers with ladders. The Cavalry were disposed under the orders of Major Clark on the several faces of the Ghurree to cut off all retreat.

4th On these columns advancing, the enemy opened a heavy fire of matchlocks, and appeared resolved to maintain the place to the last extremity, our Troops rushed forward to the attack with the most undaunted bravery, and, after a severe conflict succeeded in crossing the ditch, which was deep, narrow and blockaded by Babool trees felled for the purpose. On gaining the foot of the Breach the enemy instead of relaxing increased their exertions, a conflict ensued, which in duration and the intrepidity displayed both by the assailants and the Garrison, I have never seen equalled, our Troops using every exertion, to gain the place by escalade as well as to carry the Breach; their efforts were not crowned with complete success until after a struggle of an hour and ten minutes, when the place was entered, and the Garrison put to death, with few exceptions; among the slain is Surnaid Sing himself; upwards of one hundred dead bodies have been since counted in the interior of the Fort.

5th Thus have the unparalleled exertions of the brave Officers and men engaged in this Assault, not only severely punished and amply revenged the treacherous attack on their fellow soldiers at Suthenee in May last, but have I trust, proved to the minds of the inhabitants of Rewah, their erroneous impressions of their own Superiority.

I deeply regret these objects have not been attained without loss on our part; no European Officer has fallen, but in the list of wounded, I am concerned to report Captain Lindesay who so gallantry headed the main attack, Capt. Meredyth and Ensign Malden, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry. I am however led to hope that their wounds will not be attended with serious consequences. I have the honor to enclose a return of our loss which I conceive unusually small, when the obstinate defence of the Ghurree is considered, and the time the attack lasted.

6th. I have now to perform a pleasing part of my duty in reporting for His Excellency's information, the distinguished gallantry and persevering bravery so universally displayed by all ranks employed on this important occasion; to the Sepoys every encomium is due for their perseverance in continuing the attack with unabated ardour under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, even after the heavy loss in Officers sustained early in the attack. It is difficult to particularise individual merit where exertions are so equal, unless when situations of command and responsibility necessarily render them peculiarly conspicuous.

Captain Lindsay, who commanded the main attack, is entitled to the highest encomiums for his steadiness in leading on the Column, and for his judicious arrangements, so well calculated to insure success,

To Captain Patrickson, who led the second Column, an attack intended to distract the attention of the enemy, an object effectually accomplished by his active efforts to escalade the Fort, every praise is due.

Lieutenant Todd, who commanded the Pioneers, was distinguished in leading the Troops to the Breach, and the cool determined conduct he displayed, in planting the ladders and opening a road into the Fort by forcing the wicket on the northern curtain.

The Professional ability of Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, has afforded me that advice and assistance in determining the point of attack which must so eminently have contributed to the success of the Assault.

To Captain Stark, who commanded the Batteries, and the Officers under his orders, I cannot bestow too great praise for their animated fire and the skill with which it was directed.

The success attending the judicious arrangements adopted by Major Clark, Commanding the division of the 5th Regiment Cavalry for cutting off and preventing the escape of the Garrison, even after the three Companies were withdrawn for the purpose of supporting the Storming Columns, entitles that Officer's skill and exertions to every commendation.

In conclusion, I have great pleasure in reporting the high gratification I have received for the exertions of Captain Faithfull, Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Roberts, of the 5th Regiment of Cavalry, and Lieutenant Bonner, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, from whose zeal and intelligence, I derived great advantage in conducting the necessary arrangements on this important occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
J. W. ADAMS, *Lieut. Col.*
Commanding in Rewah.

Camp, Entouree Dec. 5, 1813.

Return of Killed and Wounded on the Assault of the Ghurree at Entouree, on the Evening of the 4th December 1813.

Camp, Entouree, December 5, 1813

KILLED.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry—1 sepoy.
1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry—1 sepoy.
1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry—1 jemadar; 1 sepoy.
2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry—1 sepoy.

WOUNDED.

5th Regiment Native Cavalry—1 horse.
2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry—1 jemadar; 1 haveldar; 2 naicks; 15 sepoys.
1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry—2 sepoys.
1st Battalion 9th Regimen. Native Infantry—1 captain 1, ensign 1, haveldar 1; 1 naick; 16 sepoys,
2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry—1 captain; 1 naick 6 sepoys.
1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry—1 naick; 14 sepoys.
Pioneers—4 sepoys.
TOTAL—Killed 5; Wounded 72.

Names of the Officers Wounded.

Captain Lindesay, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. a matchlock ball in the knee.
Captain Meredyth, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. ditto through the arm.
Ensign Malden, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. a contusion in the head.

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS, *Lieut. Col. Commanding in Rewah*
(Signed) W. C. FAITHFULL, *Major Brig.*

To Lieutenant Colonel FAGAN, *Adjutant General, Head-Quarters.*

SIR,

In my former dispatch, I estimated the killed of the enemy at upwards of 100 men, the number of bodies altogether discovered amount to 131; several wounded men have received surgical aid, and been permitted to return to their villages; these added to the wounded discovered in the neighbouring Fields and Hamlets, would, I imagine, make the total loss sustained by the Enemy in killed and wounded, amount to nearly 200 men, the greatest estimated strength of the Garrison.

2d. I consider the attack and capture of Entouree at the period it was effected peculiarly fortunate, as I have since received positive information of a reinforcement of 400 men being expected to join the Garrison by 10 o'clock on the day the place was invested; 100 men belonging to Jugmohun Sing, of Oomree, actually attempted to join Surnaid Sing about 8. A. M. but were effectually prevented by the disposition of our Troops; a party of cavalry was detached towards this body, on which it dispersed and was not again seen.

3d. Since the evening of the 4th Instant, 1 Havildar and 1 Sepoy have died of their wounds, but I am extremely happy to state, that the wounds received are for the greater part slight, and all are doing as well as can possibly be expected.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most Obdt. Servant,
(Signed) J. W. ADAMS.
Lieut. Col. Comdg. in Rewah.

CAMP. ENTOUREE,
7th Dec. 1813.

P. S.—On the morning of the 6th instant, I was joined at this place by the remaining part of my Detachment from Suthenee.

(Signed) J. W. A.

G. O. By his Excellency the Governor General in Council.—December 17th, 1813.

The Governor General in Council has perused with sentiments of the highest satisfaction and approbation, the dispatches received from Lieutenant Colonel Adams Commanding the British Forces in the territory of Rewah, respecting the reduction of the strong Fort of Entouree.

The particular acknowledgements of Government are due to Lieut. Colonel Adams, for the judicious disposition made by him for the attack of that Fort.

The bravery and judgment displayed by Captain Patrickson and Captain Lindesay, who commanded the Columns destined for the attack of the Fort, are entitled to the warmest approbation of Government.

The Governor General in Council has not failed to notice the testimony borne by Lieutenant Colonel Adams to the gallantry manifested by the other Officers commanding Corps and Establishments, specified in the Lieutenant Colonel's dispatches. The whole of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, have likewise established the justest title to the applause of Government for their conduct in the performance of this arduous and important service.

G. DOWDESWELL,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DECEMBER 20th.

The Lahore ukhbars of November give reason to believe, that an important revolution has taken place at the court of Cabul, the celebrated Futteh Khan, the Vizier and successful General of the reigning Sultan, having fallen out of favor with his master, by whose orders, it is said, he had been seized and imprisoned. The report of this occurrence had reached the camp of Runjeet Sing, where it appears to have excited an extraordinary sensation. The Rajah ordered the guns to be fired, as on occasions of public rejoicing; and despatched a horseman to Attock, for the purpose of ascertaining the fact and circumstances, with greater accuracy.

Runjeet Sing himself remained stationary on the banks of the Jhelum, where he had assembled an immense army of Sikhs, and was joined by all the Rajahs of the Kohistan. Prince Gurug Sing had crossed that river; and Dewan Mohukkim Chund, Khoshal Sing, and other chieftains, had received orders to the same effect, and were preparing to effect the passage, with their respective forces.

From Hindoostan, we learn, that an arrangement had been at length definitively settled between the Vakeels of the Rajah of Jaypore and Mahommed Shah Khan, by which the territories of the former potentate were likely, at least for a short time, to obtain a respite from devastation. The Vakeels, considering the purposes of their mission as concluded, were on their way back to Jaypore about the 28th of November; and Mahommed Shah Khan had already made several retrograde marches towards the frontier.—Ameer Khan, according to the last accounts, was at Ootearra. —There had been no recent occurences of moment in the Deccan.

[*India Gazette.*

EXTRACT OF A LATE LETTER FROM BENCOOLEN.

"*Fort Marlborough; July* 11, 1813.

"In one of my latest letters I mentioned "an Earthquake, which we had experienced "on the 25th ultimo. On the 5th instant, "at 10 at night, we had another; but that "of which I am about to give you an account, is a phenomenon of a very different "kind, and not to be treated lightly. Earthquakes, and those tolerably severe, are not "unknown to us; but such as astonished us "during many hours of last night, are certainly alarming and very awful visitations. "It had been a close, sultry evening: About "25 minutes past 10 P. M. the house began "to shake gently, but the motion encreased "in force for more than a minute; ending in "3 distinct shocks, lasting about 12 seconds "each, with intervals of stillness, for as "many seconds, between each shock; the "last was very severe. There was then a "cessation for 6 minutes, when the earth began to shake again for 50 seconds, though "not so severely as before. At 4 minutes "before 11 o'clock, another slight vibration; "and, as the clock was striking slowly 11 "o'clock, two more. At 7 minutes past 11, a "most violent concussion and undulation "commenced on a sudden; and lasted, I "think, fully a minute and a half, if not two "minutes. The men-servants now ran up "and requested us to quit the house with the "children; which we did, but soon returned "into the verandah. At 20 minutes past 11, "we had another sudden and very alarming "shock, which hurried us again out of the "house. Some wall shades were thrown "down and broken, and oil was spilled from "nearly all of them; candlesticks tottered "on the table, books were thrown out of "their shelves, plaistering fell from the ceilings, walls, &c. In short, I do solemnly assure you, that the motion of these two "shocks (especially of that 7 minutes past "11,) was like nothing so much as that of a "ship rolling in a sea, occasioned by a sudden "squall. I thought it impossible that the house "should keep together; and I am sure, from "the cracking of the beams and frame-work "of the roof, that it must have sustained injury, though not immediately perceptible. "The next high wind or heavy fall of rain, "will point out the places where repairs are "become necessary.

"At 5 minutes before 12, we had another "momentary abrupt shock, as if some heavy "carriage had run against the house. There "were 3 or 4 slight vibrations between that "last mentioned, and another smart shock at "about 20 minutes past one o'clock A. M. "At 10 o'clock this forenoon, another slight "shock was sensibly felt. Soon after gun-fire "I rose to take my usual ride, and found the "air piercingly cold, which continued so till "the sun had got a good way above the horizon. On approaching Mount Felix House "(where an end was put to poor Mr. Parr's "mortal career) by what we call the long "road, I saw that some of the pillars of the "gateways were completely thrown out of "their perpendicular, being cracked in every "part, and having lost the large balls which "ornamented their tops. A large portion of "the front of the house itself had fallen down "and a parcel of bricks, here and there, "from other places; the whole building being cracked, in several directions, from top "to bottom. On returning home, by what "is called the short road, I found that the "*Bund*, or causeway, solidly constructed, "many years ago, of fragments of coral, "broken bricks, &c. for the purpose of connecting one hill with another across a cross "ravine, (which road forms a part of our "daily afternoon drive,) was much cracked "and partly sunk in the middle. Mount Felix is about 3 miles from Fort Marlborough. The new Government House, "(which is the former Council House enlarged,) only inhabited since June or July, "1812 is cracked in several places, some "wall shades are broken and plaistering has "fallen down. All houses substantially built "have suffered more or less; those which are "only raised on pillars of masonry, and with "walls of Naggan work (I think it is called) are best suited for countries subject "to Earthquakes, and the generality of houses here are of this kind. I believe, it is "no unusual sensation after such occurrences, "but I can still scarcely persuade myself that "I do not rock about a little now and then. "Such Earthquakes as this have been felt at "Padang on this coast, but I cannot learn "that any thing equal to it has been experienced here before,—at least not in the "memory of any person now residing here. "On the 12th of February. 1797, a phenomenon of this sort occurred at Padang, but "was more serious in its effects, of which I "have the following short account. 'The "'concussions of the Earthquake continued "'about 3 hours at intervals, the lives lost "'by the fall of buildings, the irruption and "'reflux of the sea, and the chasms which "'opened, in the earth, were computed at "'300. A Snow at anchor off the Town, "'was carried, by the rising of the sea, a-"'bout 3 miles inland: the greatest part of "'the private buildings were destroyed.' "Fortunately the sea did not break in upon "us here, but the surf roared furiously. On "the 21st of November, 1807, the sea rose "suddenly at Padang, and continued to rise "and fall alarmingly; till 9 at night of the "23d, when a violent concussion was felt, after which the waters subsided. At ½ past "P. M. of the 1st of December following, "two more severe shocks were experienced, "but no inundation seems then to have taken "place. All here will long remember the "night of the 10th of July, 1813.

"14th. I hoped I should have had no more "on this subject to offer you for publication. "However, last night at about 20 minutes "from 10 o'clock, we again felt 3 distinct "shocks: and this morning at ¼ from 6, a "single shock. These, however, were all "slight, compared with some of those on the "night of the 10th instant. The air in the "mornings and evenings has continued sharp, "and the Thermometer before sun-rise has "stood at 71 and 72,—very low for Fort "Marlborough. The moon (which was full "last night,) and the stars, have been peculiarly clear, leading to the belief that we "have a considerable quantity of electric matter hanging about us. Amongst the mountains lying behind the settlement, is a vol-"cano, which is almost always seen smoking, "but, I belive, has never been observed to "emit flames. I am told, that no smoke has "been seen to issue from this volcano for some "time past; so that we may naturally conclude, the repetition and violence of Earthquakes lately, have been occasioned by the "closing up, temporarily, of the duffs, by "which the sulphureous matter usually finds "vent. Accounts from, stations about 80 "miles to the southward inform us, that considerable alarm was caused there on the night "of the 10th, though no material injury was "done. In those districts (Manna) an extremely violent Earthquake was experienced about 40 years ago, soon after night-"fall:—one whole, and very populous Dooson (Town) was completely laid in ruins, "although none (or only one or two) of the "houses had any masonry at all about them. "—The houses therefore might soon have "been reconstructed; but, as nearly the "whole of them had lamps burning in them, "(for the people had not retired to rest,) the "entire heap took fire, and was reduced to "ashes, with all the property lying beneath. "This would have formed a striking subject "for the skilful pencil of any artist, who "could have abstracted his mind from the "scene of misery thus suddenly exhibited.

"15th & 16th. Slight shocks at 1 A. M. "of the first, day and 2 A. M. of the second. "The house, of which the upper floor forms "the Court of the Native Chiefs (the Ses-"sions House, or Berchar Room, as we generally call it) and the lower floor the "Accomptant's Office, &c. have been much "injured; as have also the Hospital and the "Prison.

"On the 18th. At ¼ before 12 at noon, "there were three more distinct but slight "shocks.—We have now accounts from Mo-"co-Moco, an out-residency considerably to "the Northward, three Earthquakes there, "of great violence, were experienced on the

" 25th, 27th, and 28th ultimo. From Pa-
" dang alſo we hear, that the conculſions of
" the 26th ultimo were very ſevere there.—
" At all three places, (viz. Marlborough,
" Moco Moco, and Padang,) the Earthquake
" of the 26th ultimo was felt at the ſame
" time, that is, about 6 o'clock A. M.

A very ſharp ſhock of an earthquake, was felt at this Preſidency, and at moſt places in the vicinity, a few minutes after five o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday laſt. The vibrations were moſt diſtinct, and of unuſually long continuance: and were attended with the cuſtomary effects,—the oil in the wall-ſhades being univerſally ſet in motion, the furniture ſhaken, and (in one inſtance at leaſt) the punkah obſerved to ſwing for a ſpace of at leaſt eight inches.

SUPREME COURT.

DECEMBER 22d.

The attention of their Lordſhips and of the Jury was on Thurſday, alm ſt entirely devoted to the trial of Captain J. Rogers for an aſſault on Lieutenant S. Hughes, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Eſtabliſhment, on the 8th October laſt. Mr. Rogers was Maſter of the Colonel Macauley, a ſhip ſailing under Britiſh colours, and belonging to an Armenian houſe at Bombay. She was laſt from the Mauritius on the 5th September, bound for Madras and Bengal, and had as paſſenger Lieutenant Hughes. The evidence given by the Proſecutor and his witneſſes went to ſhew that for a conſiderable time previous to the day of aſſault there was a great deficiency in the proviſions ſerved out to the crew, and ſhort allowance at the Cuddy-table, and that there was not more than three days ſtock in ſtore. At this time they had got to Lat. 13 deg. 56 min. and the wind being off ſhore, was fou', and would probably by its continuance prevent them from making their port. Theſe circumſtances were ſtated to have been a common ſubject of converſation, and together with a conviction that there was ſome error in their reckoning, and of their having got to the northward of Madras, made a ſtrong impreſſion on the mind of the Proſecutor. He became alarmed, and having determined on communicating his fears to the Captain, went on the morning of the 8th to his Cabin, and ſpoke to him on the ſubject. The Captain declared there was no ground for apprehenſion, as he had twelve days ſtock of proviſions, and could with a fair wind in a very ſhort time reach Madras. Theſe aſſurances being inſufficient to baniſh the Proſecutor's alarm, he hinted to the Captain the propriety of aſcertaining the exact quantity of proviſions on board. Captain Rogers aſſented, and towards the afternoon ordered the Rice to be brought on deck. The whole quantity when weighed was found to amount to 730 lbs. which was equal to four days conſumption, at full allowance. The Proſecutor and Defendant were at this time walking up and down the deck, and the latter addreſſed the former thus "Sir I am doing this merely to ſatisfy you—but you have no right to interfere with the management of my ſhip." The Proſecutor denied having any intention of interfering, but ſaid that he had under exiſting circumſtances a right to act as he did. This the Defendant again proteſted againſt, and much mutual recrimination paſſed between them: the Captain declaring that he was not to be intimidated. They both became very warm, and Lieutenant Hughes at laſt ſaid, "Get away and don't provoke me." The Captain aſked whether Lieutenant Hughes meant to turn him off his own quarter deck, Lieutenant Hughes declared he had no ſuch intention—grew very angry and ſaid "wretch you are unworthy of my notice." Hereupon Captain Rogers ſaying that he would be called wretch by no one, went up to Lieutenant Hughes, then ſitting on a hen coop, and ſtruck him a blow on the face.—He jumped up, but was immediately ſeized by the Chief Officer, Mr. Humphreys, who interfered apparently with a deſign of preventing further miſchief. Meantime the defendant again ſtruck him and gave him a black eye. Mr. Hughes ſtruggled, but was at length prevailed on to retire to the oppoſite ſide of the deck, when the broil ended. Such were the principal points inſiſted on by the proſecutor, and his witneſs Mr. Humphreys. The latter however ſeemed to think that when the Captain after being called wretch, approached Mr. Hughes, no blow was given, and that then Mr. Hughes roſe and approached the Captain in a menacing manner. This was a material fact, and probably had weight with the jury. On the part of the defendant, it was not attempted to diſprove the aſſault, but only to ſhew that the provocation offered by the proſecutor was ſo extreme, and his interference ſo unwarrantable, as to render the conduct of the aggreſſor, if not juſtifiable, at leaſt a little blameworthy as it could be in any ſimilar caſe. It was proved that the ſhip left the Iſle of France on the 5th September, at a ſeaſon of the year when ſhe might to expected to make Madras in 25 days, that after ſhe had by various unavoidable obſtacles been kept at ſea for five weeks, her ſtock of proviſions was ſtill ſufficient for four days conſumption—that ſhe was at this time within a day's ſail of Madras with a fair wind, and that ſhe actually reached that place on the 10th, the 2d day after that of the aſſault. Here was no proof of unneceſſary neglect in the out-fit of the ſtore room. The interference of the proſecutor was therefore not only uncalled for but highly improper and dangerous, as it might probably lead to diſaffection and mutiny. Mr. Fergusſon, counſel for the Defendant, inſiſted in an animated ſtrain on theſe topics, and maintained that ſuch provocations, eſpecially when coupled with the fact ſtated by Mr. Humphreys, of Lieutenant Hughes having ariſen in a threatening manner before a blow was given, were ſufficient to irritate in the higheſt degree the Defendant, and to make it neceſſary for him repel Mr. Hughes. He however objected to the trial of another, and a very grave and important, ground which went to diſpute the right of juriſdiction of the Court in this cauſe. In the indictment the offence was ſaid to have been committed on board a veſſel belonging to certain liege ſubjects of our Lord the King: Now in all indictments in criminal caſes, it was neceſſary for the plaint to be ſo laid as to admit of full proof; but here the indictment now before their Lordſhip's failed; as he would ſhew by evidence at their bar that the Macauley, ſtated in the indictment to be the property of certain ſubjects unknown, of our Lord the King, did in reality belong to Joſeph Aratoon and Marteroos Ter Stephen, natives of Perſia, domiciled in Bombay. Mr. Fergusſon contended that by proving this, (which with their Lordſhip's leave he would do) he took the preſent caſe out of their Lordſhip's hands for that the Owners of this veſſel being natives of Perſia, reſiding only in the Company's territories, were not ſubjects of our Lord the King. It is true that a man by reſiding in Calcutta or Bombay is ſo far a King's ſubject, as to make him amenable for miſdeeds committed in either place, but no farther. That the indictment therefore being improperly laid, fell to the ground. The Court did not fully admit this plea, but were willing to liſten to evidence that the ſhip belonged to native born Perſians. Their agent Mr. Sarkies being called, depoſed that he knew the owners of the Macauley and firmly believed them to be Perſians native born. His belief however reſting ſolely on hearſay evidence, the point was referred to the Jury, who after retiring returned with an affirmative verdict—"that to their belief the ſhip Macauley was the property of Perſians native born." During their abſence the Advocate General contended againſt the argument of Mr. Fergusſon, which went to ſhew that the Court had no juriſdiction in this caſe. Much converſation paſſed between the Counſel and Bench, but we could not make an accurate report of it, as it related to pure law points. The Chief Juſtice ſummed up the evidence in his addreſs to the Jury, and ſaid he obſerved with pleaſure many mitigating circumſtances in this caſe, which would have effect on the mind of the Court, when the puniſhment due to the outrage came to be conſidered. The Court had no doubt concerning the guilt of the traverſer, and the Jury would have none. Notwithſtanding this, the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

In giving publicity to the following letters we merely comply with the requeſt of the gentleman who has tranſmitted them to us for that purpoſe.

Of the charges alluded to in the letter of Mr. Shaw we are totally uninformed, and are therefore quite unable to offer any remarks on the ſubject.

To JAMES DOUGLAS, Eſq.
Port Louis, Auguſt 19, 1813.

SIR,

It would be contrary to all rule and order to grant the requeſt you have juſt made me, which is an official certificate, as it were from me, of a judgment as to your good conduct.

If however your intention be, as I ſuppoſe it to be, not to call on me officially, nor judicially, nor magiſterially, but merely as one gentleman, might call upon another, to ſtate what I know of your caſe in general, I do not heſitate to give my opinion, as a private gentleman, that you have been a perſecuted and much injured man, that you have been ſuffering, as far as has yet appeared to me, under unmerited ſtigma; and under accuſations of fraud, and felony even, tending to villify your character, and which, not having been ſuſtained by the leaſt ſhadow of proof, have ſeemed to me to proceed from malevolence and other wicked paſſions; and to be carried on, in conſpiracy againſt your character and reputation, both as an officer of this Government, and of His Majeſty's Navy; as well as to your defamation as a member of ſociety.

I muſt again remind you, however, that this is but mere private opinion on matters now paſt, and not under my cogniſance any longer, but being bred to a profeſſion accuſtomed to ſift into evidence, being long habituated to that practice and not to form my opinions until I have duly conſidered circumſtances and caſes, and having by one means or other, heard both ſides of all, as, I believe, or nearly all the charges made againſt you; and of the ſtories which have been raiſed about you; I have had, perhaps, better opportunities of judging as to your caſe, than any other perſon in this ſociety.

Theſe declarations, I think, in juſtice, I owe you; and I believe them from any ſoul, to be made, without any prejudice. Should they afford you conſolation and ſet you on good terms with yourſelf, or your relations, or even with any perſon yet deſirous to be your friend; or, if in any way they can be ſerviceable to you, it will afford ſatisfaction to,

SIR,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN SHAW.

A True Copy,
JAMES DOUGLAS,

To JAMES DOUGLAS, Eſq.
Chief Secretary's Office, Port Louis, September 1, 1813.

SIR,

I am Commanded by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that he will not ſanction the publication of the enclоſed letter, in the Government Gazette, but as far as His Excellency's conſent is required there is no objection to the letter being printed at your own expence.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
JOHN KILSO, Deputy Secretary.

A True Copy,
JAMES DOUGLAS.

DECEMBER 24.

CALCUTTA RACES. On Saturday two large and very handſome tents were pitched in the circus described by the race courſe, for the accommodation of the ſubſcribers and their friends; and on Monday the ſports of the turf commenced:—a little before ſeven o'clock, the Earl and Countess of Moira arrived in their new and ſuperb barouche and four, followed by their family in a chariot ſimilarly drawn, and eſcorted by a portion of the body guard: ſhortly afterwards the races commenced, of which the following card was prepared by the ſtewards:

Calcutta Meeting, December 20, 1813.

1ST DAY.—A Plate of Fifty Gold Mohurs, for Horſes that never won previous to the 1st of December, 1813. Weights as follows:

	st.	lbs.
3 years old, to carry	7	7
4 years old,	8	8
5 years old,	9	0
6 and aged,	9	3

A Winner at Barrackpore to carry 3 lbs. extra; twice a winner 15 lbs. extra.

1ST RACE—1ST HEAT FOR THE PLATE.
Horſes Entered.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Shum's G. C. Plunkett, 3 years old, once Winner,	7	10
Mr. Hunter's C. C. Driveall, 4 years old never a Winner,	8	8
Col. Shuldham's B. H. Vortex, 5 years old, once Winner,	9	3
Mr. Marjoribank's C. H. Tiny, aged, twice a Winner,	9	8

2D RACE.
Match between the Heats.

Mr. Treves's B. H. Eclipſe, carrying	9	0
Mr. Churchill's G. H. Silver,	8	4

Twice Round.

3D RACE—2D HEAT FOR THE PLATE.

4TH—RACE *A Match.*

Mr. Treves's C. M. Fizgig, 4 years old,	3	4
Mr. Hunter's G. C. Scraggy, 4 years old,	8	4

Two Miles.

In the firſt heat for the plate, the contest was principally between *Vortex* and *Tiny*, and theſe alone ſtarted the ſecond time;—this heat was well contested, both horſes made play at ſtarting, and Mr. Marjoribanks's C. H. was declared the winner.—In the matches Mr. Treves's horſes were the victors, the laſt of which occaſioned much betting.

The races were continued on Tueſday and Wedneſday, on the former of which days, the ſports were by no means worthy of particular record; the following liſt of the laſt day's amuſements is better worthy attention:—the Handicap Plate was won by *Tiny*: Mr. Treves's *Tickle Toby*, won the ſecond race; the fourth was gained by *Smiling Jack*, in conſequence of *Fizgig*'s bolting;—the particulars of the other race, we are obliged to poſtpone.

Calcutta Meeting, Dec. 22, 1813.

THIRD DAY WEDNESDAY.

A Handicap plate of 50 Gold Mohurs; Entrance 5 to be returned if the Horſes do not ſtart.

Col. Shuldham's B. M. Maid of all Work,	9	0
Capt. Chriſtopher's B. H. Pickle,	9	0
Mr. Marjoribank's C. H. Tiny,	8	3
Capt. Cunningham's B. Gezy Owen	7	11

1ST RACE—1ST HEAT FOR THE PLATE 2D RACE.

Capt. Churchhill's G. H. Silver,	8	0
Mr. Treve's G. H. Tickle Toby, once round	9	0

3D RACE—2D HEAT FOR THE PLATE 4TH RACE.

Mr. Treves's G. M. Fizgiz, 4 years old,	8	9
Mr. Hunter's C. C. Smiling Jack, 2 years old one mile.	10	0

A Handicap Subſcription of Gold Mohurs each; Heats once round.

HORSES ENTERED.

Mr. Majoribank's B. H. Eclipſe.	9	0
Mr. Hanbury's B. H. Acorn,	8	10
Captain Cunningham's B. H. Vortex,	8	8
Mr. Hunter's G. H. Poliſh Lancer,	7	0
Mr. Shum's G. C. Plunkett,	6	10

5TH RACE.

1st Heat for the Handicap Subſcription.

6TH RACE.

Colonel Shouldham's B. H. Gift,	9	7
Mr. Hunter's G. H. Scraggy, once round	8	9

7TH RACE.

2d Heat for the Handicap Subſcription.

During the laſt two days, the attendance on the ground both of Europeans and Natives was unuſually numerous; the breakfaſts were well attended, and on the whole, the preſent meeting appeared to have afforded the higheſt ſatisfaction.

Late letters from Mongheer, relate the particulars of one of the moſt ſhocking inſtances of human depravity, which we have ever had to record:—a Hindoo reſiding thereat, in a fit of jealouſy, murdered his wife, mortally wounded his mother-in-law, and having thus ſatisfied his revengeful diſpoſition, put a period to his own life, by hanging himſelf.

EXECUTION.—On Wedneſday, at half paſt three o'clock, Patrick O'Neale, *alias* Captain Chalk, was taken from the priſon to the place of execution, in the Cooley Bazar. Since his condemnation, he had been daily viſited by a member of the Baptiſt Miſſion, whoſe general attention on ſuch melancholy occaſions, cannot be too highly praiſed, and we truſt that we ſhall not be deemed to be overſtepping our duty by, in this place, alluding to the fact, that no clergyman was appointed to attend the unhappy man on his road to the place of execution; an omiſſion which has never been made, we believe, on any former occaſion, and which we are perſuaded, muſt have originated entirely in miſtake, which this paſſing remark may prevent the recurrence of.

On leaving his cell, O'Neale ſhook hands with his gaoler and thanked him, for his kindneſs to him; he alſo took leave in a ſimilar manner of ſome of the perſons whom curioſity had aſſembled about the doors of the priſon: on his way to the gallows, he appeared to be attentively peruſing ſome religious book (the HOLY BIBLE, we believe) and on reaching the ſpot, where he was to ſuffer, he prayed earneſtly for a few minutes, and was then

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—*Printed for the* PROPRIETORS, *by* SAMUEL RANS, *No.* 7, *Forbes's Street.*
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER;

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

launched into eternity.—Whatever may have been the former crimes of this unhappy man, his conduct, since his condemnation, had been such, as to excite the commiseration of those who had opportunities of witnessing it:—he listened with attention to, and joined with devotion in, the pious exhortations of the Missionary who daily visited him, and the *last* words he uttered to him were,—"that he had "no wish to live; but that he trusted for "God's pardon, through the merits of Jesus "Christ."

Madras Intelligence.

DECEMBER 28, 1813.

On Wednesday [illegible] the Right Honorable, the Earl of Min[illegible] embarked on board of H. M. Ship H[illegible], which shortly afterwards, proceeded on her voyage to England. Mr. C[illegible]smajor late Member of Council at this Presidency, has availed himself of the same occasion, to return to his native country.

We observe that Lieutenant General Fuller, who was formerly on the Staff of this Presidency, is appointed to command the Forces on the Jamaica station.

The gallant General Gillespie, we are happy to find, has safely arrived at Calcutta.

The Sentence of the General Court Martial holden at Cawnpore in 1811, of Lieutenant Colonel Wade, of the 8th Light Dragoons, whereby he was cashiered, has been confirmed by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

A Bill for making a new Street from Marylebone Park to Pall-Mall, has been ordered to be read a third time in the House of Commons.—It appears that nearly 900 Houses, must be pull'd down, in order to effect this improvement in the metropolis; and that Mr. Nash, the Architect, has recommended two Circuses to be constructed, where the new street is to cross Piccadilly and Oxford road—to avoid the sensation of passing these streets "and insensibly to unite the "two divisions of the City."—The estimate laid before Parliament of the expence of the new Street, is 500,000l.; but it is expected, that it will cost a much greater sum of money.

We remark the names of Col. A. Gore, H. M. 33d Regt.—Lieut. Colonel, Sir William Nicholson, Baronet—and Mr. James Balfour, all from this Presidency, among the recent presentations to the Prince Regent.

Madras Courier.

SOLEMN EXECUTION.

The nephew of a British Peer was executed at Lisbon on the 7th inst. He had involved himself by gambling, and being detected in the act of robbing the house of his English [illegible] by a Portuguese servant, he shot the latter dead to prevent discovery. The particulars are related in the following letter:—

"Lisbon, May 8—Yesterday the unfortunate Gentleman, Mr. H. late of the Imperial Guards, underwent the sentence of the Portuguese law. Some time ago I sent you an account of the offence for which he suffered—(vide Telegraph of March 22d last) The Portuguese law seems to be, that if the aggrieved party can be satisfied, and they petition for the prisoner, a pardon is obtained. Money was offered to the wife of the deceased for this purpose, but without the desired effect. The law for a murder decrees, that he shall be strangled, and then have his head and hands cut off, and removed to the place where the murder was committed, and put up upon a pole, [illegible] the hands nailed under the head, and there continue three days. The prisoner was accompanied from the prison by police soldiers, and walked bare headed, without shoes or stockings on, with a kind of surplice tied round with a cord. He proceeded thus to the place of execution, through the streets, amidst torrents of rain. When he arrived at the place where he was to terminate his earthly career, a Minister of the Church of England (the Chaplain of the ship, I believe) knelt down with him for some time, and after suitable devotion, he was led up the ladder, where he gave up his life. After being suspended for some time, the executioner proceeded to perform the other part of his duty, and severed the head from his body, which was put into a basket, and carried away to the place where he committed the act. Some sailors attended with a coffin, and put the body of the deceased into it, and carried it away in a boat. The cutting off his hands was remitted. His head was placed upon a pole, for some hours, opposite to the spot where he committed the murder, and, after that time, was taken down and thrown into the sea."

JANUARY 11th, 1814.

Yesterday morning sailed His Majesty's Sloop Saliette, for Trincomallie.

The Saliette, we understand, has stores on board for Sir Home Popham, which will be delivered at Pondichery—and on their receipt, it is expected that the Stirling Castle will immediately proceed on her voyage to England.

Letters from Trincomallie mention that his Excellency the Admiral had left that Port for Point de Galle.

Yesterday morning arrived the Ship Euphrates, Captain R. Cook, from Bengal left the 19th of December.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Stringer, Mr. E. Boncefoy and Mr. J. Cornett.

[*Madras Courier.*]

A NEW NERVOUS GENTLEMAN.

When the mind becomes restless, and threatens to be too much for the body, the latter, we find, has a way of muffling up it's inhabitant by means of some violence of action. Hence the various tricks that are called nervous,—such as convulsive movements of the face or hands, exuberant gesture, biting the nails to the quick, playing the knife-grinder with your leg, beating the devil's tattoo, thumping the knife, and whittling, &c. &c. It does not follow that the mind is a strong one, which produces this effect; it only proves that the body is weak; and among nervous people, we dare say that more silly than wise ones are to be found, inasmuch as the latter have a better chance of bodily vigour from their consistent and temperate habits. Many a fine lady or sentimental miss would be shocked to find the quantity of vulgar materials that go to the composition of what she values herself upon under the name of sensibility. You may trace the wakeful melancholy of a whole night to a lazy day of a ham supper—a long expostulation with fortune, to being heaped with indulgencies, or a propossessing flood of tears at a tragedy to the previous mastication of a score of live oysters. In short, the present luxurious age is remarkable for it's nervousness; and the Germans, who are accounted the jolliest livers, are those who have made such alarming pretensions, of late years, to sentiment and white handkerchiefs. All the pathetic writers, from Euripides down to Sterne, shall be beaten to nothing by a full digestion. After all indeed, we are afraid that among the few nervous persons who have been wise, we shall not be able to find any of the very wisest. The chearfulness of Socrates is proverbial; Newton, was calmness itself; so was Hume; Locke delighted in quizzing affected gravity; Alfred the Great, we would lay any wager, was a pleasant fellow; Galileo, in spite of his imprisonment by the inquisition for differing with two Jewish chieftains in astronomy, was particularly facetious, and remarkable for his fondness for Ariosto; and D'Alembert, we are told, when he had done his day's work, was like a great boy let loose from school. If you want melancholy great names (setting aside those that may have been made so by pure calamity), you must go to bigots, and livers and dealers in bloodshed,—to the Calvins and Philips the Second, to the Caligulas and the Commoduses, to Frederick of Prussia, facetiously called the Great, who could not leave off his hot suppers though they tormented his spirits, and to the Emperor Tiberius, who when he wrote to the Senate from his pandæmonium at Capiæs, wished that the Gods might confound him worse than they had done, if he knew what to say. But we are making huge prelude to a very short story. We were merely going to tell an anecdote, not generally known we believe, of a new nervous gentleman, who is no less a personage than the present disturber of Europe, the mighty Napoleon. The reader has heard of the inordinate snuff taking,—a very suspicious symptoms—and may have remembered that the Parisians used to talk of his not being able to eat certain meats,—but he has more nervous appearances than these. An eminent artist now living was visiting Paris during the short peace: among other places, went to see the room in which the senate assembled. There was a chair of state at one end of it, and the person who shewed the room, pointed to one of the arms of it, which [illegible]. "Do you see, Monsieur," said he "that new arm?"—"Yes, but what is there remarkable in a new arm? I suppose it was broken by accident."—"No, Sir,—the remarkable thing about that arm is, that it is renewed once in so many weeks.—"Renewed once in so many weeks! For what, pray?"—"Sir, when the First Consul sits in that chair, he has a trick, while the Senators are speaking an deliberating, of taking a penknife from off the table, and chucking the right arm with it, till the surface is reduced to splinters. Every now and then we renew it without saying any thing, and when the First Consul has repeated his operation sufficiently, we make him another.

Mr Brougham.—Among other idle reports respecting Mr. Brougham is one that he has come into Parliament. Any mode of introduction, is was thought might serve his object, open or covert, dependent or independent;—but they mistake their man. He who is formed to take a leading part, may wait his own opportunity in times like these, and need not come skulking in under the skirts of a borough-monger.

Major-General Browne, who was lately reprimanded in General Orders for having published in a Morning Paper a letter relative to the cloathing of the Cavalry Regiments, has demanded that his conduct should be submitted to a Court of inquiry. To this demand the Adjutant-General (Lieutenant-General Calvert) has replied, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, that his Royal Highness does not see any ground for further investigation.

A county of Roscommon fox-hunter, lately treating for the purchase of a fine horse, asked the owner if he refused timber? (meaning to leap a five-barred gate)—To which the latter answered: "He would leap over your head, and what do you say to that?"

THE ARMY.

To the list we lately gave of the Staff in the Peninsula, we have to add.

P. Boys, Esq. Paymaster-General.

——— Hunter, Esq. Deputy Pay-master General.

Post-Master-General, Colonel Scowell.

Director-General of Telegraphs, J. Oliveira, Esq.

Commandant of Head Quarters, Lieut. Colonel Campbell.

Governor of Oporto Sir N. Trant.

——— Almeida, Sir Haviland Le Mesurier.

——— Lisbon, Major-General Peacock.

English Secretaries to Marquis Wellington,—Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Earl of March, Lieutenant Colonel Burgh, and Captain Freemantle.

Portuguese Secretary —Soundier, Esq. Is

Spanish Secretaries — Brigadier-General O'Lawler, and Oliver.

Aids du-Camp—The Prince of Orange, Marquis of Worcester, Lord Geo. Lennox, Hon. Colonel Gordon, Majors Canning, and Cumberland.

Deputy Adjutant-General—Colonel Lord Aylmer.

Deputy Quarter-master General De Lancey.

DECEMBER 23.

CHESTER ASSIZES.

W. Wilkinson, W. Yarwood, and *J. Burgess.* all flatmen, from Northwich, were indicted for ravishing *Mary Porter*, at Runcorn.

Mary Porter stated her age at 23, and that she lived at St Helen's, in Lancashire, with her father and mother; her father is a weaver, but not having sufficient employ for her, early in January she quitted them, with an intention of seeing a relative at Chester, and, if possible, getting a place as a servant. She arrived at Chester on the Tuesday, and not succeeding, set out on her return on Friday.—At Frodsham, in the way home, she was told there was a nearer way by Runcorn Ferry, and she accordingly directed her steps in that direction. When she had gone about a mile, she saw a flat in the river, and enquired the road, being a perfect stranger, and she was told to proceed on to Weston Point. In a little time, however, she was again at a loss, but seeing a little hut, near which were some flats, she knocked at the door, when some men, one of whom she soon found was Wilkinson, came to her, and one of them pointed to two other men, at a distance off, and said they would shew her the road. She went to them, and one of them (Burgess) said he was going to Runcorn, and if she had a mind he would shew her the way. He was then talking to the other man, and soon after followed witness. This was about a mile from Runcorn. Burgess asked witness where she was going? she said to St. Helen's, over Runcorn Ferry, and intended to reach there that day. "He said I could not, for it was not high water till eight at night, and eight in the morning, and I had better stop till morning, as I could not then pass." I asked him was he telling God's truth, and he said he was. We went close by a public-house, and he said I might as well go in and get a glass of ale. I said I did not mind; so I went in: this was about two or three o'clock. He asked me, would I take the ale? I did; but only put my lips to it.—He then asked what I would have a glass of?—I said I did not care; and he called for a 4d. glass of rum and water, which I drank. Yarwood and Wilkinson came in, and I stopped with them till about ten at night. I had then given over all thoughts of crossing the Ferry, thinking it dangerous at that time to go over—and asked Burgess could I get lodgings? He said, yes. I might there, in the public house. After Yarwood and Wilkinson came, one of them asked Burgess where I came from? He said I had been at Chester, and was going to St. Helen's. One of them (Wilkinson) said he was captain of a flat, and the others were his haulers, and if I would go in their flat, I should be there (St. Helen's) at eight in the morning. Wilkinson said I might have supper and breakfast, and should go free of expence: he said I should have a place in the flat cabin to myself, and no one should molest me. I was a great while before I consented, but I did at last, because they seemed so pleasant, and talked nothing indecent or offensive. We then went out, Burgess went with me, the other two went first, but I do not know which way they went. It was very moon light. Burgess and I went towards Weston Point; the same road I came, very near the shore; it was a bad road. We had gone about three or four fields, Burgess walking at my side. We came to a stile, when Burgess sat himself down, and would have pulled me to him, but I resisted, and got away from him. He followed me, and in getting away, I met Wilkinson and Yarwood, whom I wanted to pass, but Yarwood got fast hold of me, and would not let me pass him, using very indecent words.

[The evidence given by the witness, as to facts, follows here, but is not fit for the public eye; it is sufficient to say, that the wretched girl was brutally violated by these monsters, in a manner too shocking for description.]

I agreed after to go with Burgess from the fields because I was fearful of the others murdering me. I was dreadfully hurt. When we came to Runcorn it was late, and the first light I saw, I begged Burgess to take me to. He did. It came from a cellar window; at which Burgess knocked, and asked for lodgings; when the door was opened, I ran down stairs, and begged protection and a night's lodging, as I was a poor distressed creature. They said they could not accommodate me, but they would get me a bed at Mary Gibbon's. I went there; I told my story to both.

Mary Cheshire, servant at the public-house at Runcorn, deposed, that the conduct of Mary Porter, so far as she saw, was quiet, orderly, and decent.

Samuel Bennett, who kept the cellar in Runcorn, at which Mary Porter sought refuge, corroborated her testimony in every particular.

Mary Gibson, who kept the lodging-house, spoke to the miserable state in which the prosecutrix was, when she came to her house; she was almost perished. She was very ill the next morning. Witness repeated the story told her by Mary Porter.

Lydia Helsby, also corroborated the testimony of Mary Porter.

George——, master of a flat, was getting the vessel out on the night the dreadful affair took place; knows the field-road from Weston Point.—On the 15th of January, lay near the Cheshire shore, and heard a woman's screams. She cried, "O Lord help!" and after that "Murder." The cries lasted a quarter of an hour.

J. Porter, the prosecutrix's father, swore to the illness of his daughter when she came house, and to the tale which she narrated. She did not tell of the transaction till about ten days after she returned; she was then in a very bad state. As soon as he knew, he sent to Runcorn, to see if they would come forward and prosecute, being unable himself: and hearing from the Vicar, that the case would be taken in hand, he immediately went to a Justice. The delay that took place was occasioned solely from his inability to commence the prosecution.

The Learned Judge (*Dallas*) recapitulated the evidence, and, after about five minutes deliberation, the Jury returned a verdict of—Guilty.

On giving in their verdict, the Court observed, "Your decision has our perfect approbation."

The Jury afterwards recommended the prisoners to mercy; but Judge Dallas said, he was fearful it could not be granted.

On the prisoners being taken from the bar.

Mr *Cross* rose, and submitted to the Court the form in which the indictment was drawn, as a plea for an arrest of judgment. The prisoners, he observed, were all charged in the indictment as principals in one act, the Commission of which was a physical impossibility. It does not say, that the crime was committed by the prisoners *severally*, but by *all* together. In his (Mr. Cross's) humble opinion, there should have been three counts to the indictment—the first, charging Yarwood with the crime, and Burgess and Wilkinson, as having aided and abetted. The second, charging Burgess as the principal, and Yarwood and Wilkinson as having been aiding and abetting; and the third, charging Wilkinson as a principal, and Burgess and Yarwood as having aided and abetted.

The Judges, after hearing the Council for the Crown, over-ruled the objection, and the prisoners were left for execution on the 29th of May.

GENERAL WHETHAM.

The funeral of this lamented Officer took place on Wednesday, at Portsmouth. The procession began to move from the Lieutenant Governor's house in Thomas's street, and proceeded down

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High-Street, along the Grand Parade to the garrison chapel. The streets were lined by the Oxfordshire, Worcestershire Herefordshire, and royal county of Limerick regiments. A party of the royal artillery, with four field-pieces, and a detachment of the 18th dragoons, with bands of music, preceded the corpse, which was borne by eight grenadiers, and the pall supported by Major General Palmer, Rear Admiral Foote, Lieutenant General Elliott, Major General Winter, Major General Fisher, and Admiral Sir R. Bickerton. All the Officers on duty at Portsmouth, Porchester, Hilsea, Fort Cumberland, and Gosport, attended. The Union flag was hoisted half mast high, as the different forts in the neighbourhood, and minute guns were fired from the grand battery till the corpse entered the chapel, and when the ceremony was concluded, three rounds of eleven pieces of cannon were discharged.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the Corn trade of the United Kingdom, has made its report. It states, as a fair practical inference to be drawn from their enquiry into the means which Great Britain and Ireland possess, of growing an additional quantity, that they are able to produce as much more corn in addition to that which they already grow, as would relieve them from the necessity of continuing, in any degree, dependent for a supply on foreign countries. In the last five years, the value of the whole corn imported into Great Britain, was 18,934,359l. of which more than one-third was Irish corn,

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A French surgeon has recently acquired some reputation in this country by the cure of insanity. His method is to perform a surgical operation upon the brain.

In a late number of the French Gazette of Health, there is a curious case of a soldier, who being in the hospital at Becamp, under the attack of a malignant fever, escaped from thence in a delirium, plunged into the river, and, when taken out, persisted in having another immersion. Next day he was better, and shortly after recovered. The physicians of the hospitals attributed his recovery to the strange cold bath he had taken; and two of his comrades, being persuaded to undergo a similar immersion, but with greater precautions, received great benefit.

A poor woman, named Rebecca Dawson, at Great Hale, Lincolnshire, who has suffered much for the last 30 years, by the growth of two enormous fleshy excrescences springing from her neck died on Wednesday, aged 43. These wens, weighted 24lbs. and one of them measured 2 feet 2 inches in length, and 2 feet in circumference.

[*Montrose Review.*

The following observations may, perhaps, be given as a fair specimen of the general opinions, entertained in Scotland, on the subject of the East India Company.

EAST INDIA MONOPOLY.

In a great empire, every branch of the civil administration requires the continual superintendence of a large and enlightened mind. It is idle to say, that government must not interfere with commerce at all; and if is no less so, to say, that all the details of commerce must be directed by governments. The East India trade has long been subjected to a monopoly, under various qualifications. The approaching termination of the present charter naturally leads to views of a possible enlargement of the natural advantages from that commerce? by the admision of private adventurers; and this as naturally produces exaggerated ideas of immediate benefit from a total abolition of the monopoly. Notices of this kind have been circulated of late, with great industry, and probably from very laudable motives. The existing distresses of the manufacturing classes have seconded the impression of much plausible reasoning on this topic; and the result of the whole has been to excite hopes which, we fear, will be eventually found as delusive as they are at present flattering. That the restraints on the individual rights of the trade should be lessened, as far as is consistent with the general good of the community, must be the anxious desire of every reasonable politician—but that we should hardly resort to injudicious and inappropriate remedies, for any temporary evil, is what every friend to his country would wish to prevent. Commercial difficulties resemble certain disorders of the digestive system, which are much more effectually relieved by a cautious abstinence, than by a hasty repletion.

There are few things that the mercantile world ought so much to dread, as the spirit of speculation, which is generally excited in this country, by the sudden opening of a new channel of trade. Have we forget Buenos Ayres, and the Baltic ports? Or do we not consider how soon the depots of Malta and Heligoland were over stocked? not that we mean to condemn—on the contrary, we highly approve, and strongly recommend new attempts to excite the commercial spirit of the country; but the real problem, in such a case, is, to hold the due balance between judicious enterprise, and rash speculation. This is a problem to be determined by government, not merely by evidence of what has been, under circumstances now in a great measure altered; and still less by eager hopes of what may be, in a state of things wholly untried: but it demands for its solution an accurate knowledge of existing facts, and a deliberate calculation of probable chances; it requires that "resolution to preserve and inclination to improve," which together constitute, in Burke's opinion, the practical statesman. Let us look, then, a little to the plain facts of the case.

The private trade, as it at present exists, is about £3,00,000 in annual amount; that is, about three eighths of the whole trade, to India and China; but it is supposed by some persons, that, on a new system it would embrace a much larger field now occupied by the Americans. Is the American trade with India then really very large? By the official report of the treasurer of the United States, for the year ending 30th September, 1810, it appears that the exports of domestic produce from that country to the British East Indies, amounted in value only to 58,438 dollars, and of foreign produce to 98,257. To the French and Dutch colonies and all other parts of India, the domestic were 41,229, and the foreign 50,686; and lastly to China, the domestic were 201,092, and the foreign 118,387; so that the whole of this mighty competition, into which our merchants are anxious to enter, does not amount to £130,000 sterling; and that part of it, from which by the acquisition of Java and the Isle of France, we are enabled to exclude the Americans, is scarcely £60,000, including probably a considerable portion of English produce. We need not say, how insignificant a relief such a trade, with all its chances of profit and loss, could afford to a single manufacturing town in Britain. If we turn again to the present state of the British trade with India, we find the directors affirming, that, "as an object of gain, it has gradually ceased to be of importance, either to the company or to individuals." This, perhaps, is some what too strongly expressed: but the fact is, that, with the exception of tea, which has remained pretty steady, for the last twelve years, the company's imports in that period have fallen nearly three fourths, viz. from about five millions to little more than a million and a quarter for the year.

These are, undoubtedly, strong facts, especially when coupled together, to shew that a hidden and considerable relief to our home trade cannot be expected from any possible relaxation of the Company's monopoly.

[*Aberdeen Journal*]

COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

We avail ourselves of the delayed arrival of further intelligence from Europe, to present the public with the following enumeration of the reigning Sovereigns therein, extract from the Court Calendar of the current year.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GEORGE III. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Elector of Hanover, born June 4, 1738. Succeeded his Grandfather, K. George II. October 25, 1760. Married, September 8, 1761, to the Princess Charlotte, Sister of Charles Lewis Frederic, Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, born May 19, 1744: crowned Sept. 22, 1761, by whom he has issue:

1. George Prince of Wales, Prince Regent born August 11, 1761. Married, April 8, 1795, to Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Brunswic, born May 17, 1768; by whom he has issue Princess Charlotte Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796.
2. Frederic Duke of York, born Aug. 16. 1763, married, Sept. 29, 1791, Frederique Charlotte Ulrique Catharine, eldest daughter of the late King of Prussia.
3. William Henry, Duke of Clarence, Aug. 21, 1765.
4. Princes Royal, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, September 29, 1766, Lady of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Catharine; married, May 18, 1797, to Frederic Charles-William, King of Wirtemburg.
5. Edward, Duke of Kent, November 2, 1767.
6. Augusta Sophia, November 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, May 22, 1770.
8. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, June 5, 1771.
9. Augustus Frederic, Duke of Sussex, Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus Frederic, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774.
11. Mary, April 25, 1776.
12. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.

The King's Sister is

Augusta, born August 11, 1797, married, Jan. 17, 1764, to the late Elector of Brunswic.

The King's Niece and Nephew are,

Sophia-Matilda, born May 19, 17773, and William-Frederic, Duke of Gloucester, born Jan. 15, 1776.

AUSTRIA.

FRANCIS II. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, King and Elector of Bohemia, and Arch-Cupbearer of the Roman Empire, born February 12, 1768, married August 14, 1790, Maria Teresa, Eldest Daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies, (who died in 18 7,) by whom he has, 1, Maria-Louisa, born December 12, 1791; married to Napoleon, Emperor of France. He was married again, on the 6th of January, 1808, to the Princess Maria Beatrix.

2. Ferdinand-Charles-Leopold Francis-Joseph-Crescentius, born April 19, 1793.
3. Leopoldina-Carolina-Josepha, born January, 22, 1797.
4. Mary-Clementina-Frances-Josepha, born March 1, 1798.
5. Joseph Francis-Leopold, born April 9, 1799.
6. Carolina Ferdinanda-Joseph-Demetria, born April 8, 1801.
7. Francis Charles Joseph, born Dec. 7, 1802,
8. Charles-Francis Joseph, Duke of Saltzburg, born Aug. 29, 1805.

The Emperor's brothers are,

Ferdinand, Archduke of Wurtzburgh.

Charles, born Sept. 5, 1771.

Joseph, Palatine and Lieutenant of Hungary, born March 9, 1776.

Antony, Grand Master of the Teutonic order, born Aug. 31 1778.

John, born Jan. 20, 1783.

Rainier, President of the Council, born September 30, 1783.

Louis, born Dec. 13, 1784.

Rodolph, born Jan. 8, 1788.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.

CHARLES, (late Arch-chancellor and Prince Vicar of the Empire,) Prince Primate and President of the Confederation of the Rhine.

BOHEMIA.

FRANCIS (Emperor of Austria,) King and Elector of Bohemia Arch-cupbearer of the Roman Empire.

BAVARIA.

MAXIMILIAN-JOSEPH, born on the 27th of May, 1756, and married a second time to Wilhelmina Frederique-Caroline, Princess of Baden.

SAXONY.

FREDERIC-AUGUSTUS IV. King of Saxony, Arch-Marshal of the Roman Empire, and Duke of Warsaw, born 1750.

BRANDENBURGH.

FREDERIC-WILLIAM IV. (King of Prussia,) Margrave of Brandenburgh, Arch-Chamberlain of the Roman Empire.

HANOVER.

GEORGE III. (King of Great Britain,) Duke of Brunswic-Lunenberg, Arch-Treasurer of the Roman Empire.

WIRTEMBERG.

FREDERIC-CHARLES-WILLIAM, (created, 1805, King and Elector of Wirtemburg,) Duke of Suabia and Teck, Grand Standard-bearer and Huntsman of the Roman Empire. Married, May 18, 1797, Charlotte, Princess Royal of England.

BADEN.

Charles Frederic, Grand Duke of Baden, hereditary Duke of Zeringhen.

MECKLENBURG.

CHARLES LEWIS FREDERIC V. Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born Oct. 10, 1741, Brother of the Queen of England.

WURTENBURGH.

FERDINAND, Prince and Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh, late grand Duke of Tuscany, brother of the Emperor of Austria.

HESSE.

WILLIAM I. Elector.

DARMSTADT.

GEORGE, Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and Duke of Westphalia.

NASSAU.

WILLIAM V. Prince of Orange Nassau.

WESTPHALIA.

JEROME BONAPARTE, King of Westphalia, brother of the Emperor of France.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON, Emperor of France, King of Italy, and Protector of the confederation of the Rhine. Born Aug. 15, 1769. Appointed Emperor in 1804. Married Josephine Beauharnois, from whom he was divorced in 1809, and on April 2, 1810 married to Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II. Emperor of Austria. Of whom he has a son, Napoleon, King of Rome, born on the 20th of March, 1811.

The EMPEROR'S BROTHERS,

1. JOSEPH, King of Spain, and the Indies, the present foreign being now a prisoner in France.
2. JEROME, King of Westphalia.
3. LUCIEN, resident in England.
4. LOUIS, late king of Holland, Grand Constable of France.

SPAIN.

FERDINAND VII. succeeded on the abdication of his Father in 1808.

PORTUGAL.

MARIA FRANCES ISABELLA, Queen of Portugal and Algarve, born December 17, 1734, married June 6, 1760, to the K. King her uncle, Pedro III. who died May 25, 1786, by whom she has issue,

John Maria Joseph-Lewis, Prince of Brazil, (declared Regent of Portugal on account of his mother's incapacity,) born May 13, 1767, married to Charlotte Joaquina, Infanta of Spain, born April 25, 1775, by whom he has issue, Antonio, Prince of Beria, born August 12 1798, Prince Michel, born Oct. 26, 1802, and four daughters.

DENMARK.

FREDERIC VI. King of Denmark and Norway, Duke of Oldenburgh, born Jan. 27, 1768, married to Princess Sophia-Frederica of Hesse-Cassel.

Prince Christian, the Hon. Crown Prince, married, Feb. 18, 1806, to Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh.

Louise August, born July 7, 1771, the king's sister.

SWEDEN.

CHARLES XIII. King of Sweden, great Prince of Finland, and Duke of Pomerania, succeeded, on the abdication of Gustavus Adolphus IV. in 1809. Prince Christian Augustus, of Schleswic-Holstein, Sonderburgh, Augustenburgh, appointed successor to the Swedish Throne, with [illegible] May, 1810.

FREDERIC WI[illegible] King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburgh, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, born August 3, 1770, proclaimed King, November 10, 1797. Married, December 24, 1793 to the Princess Louisa-Augusta Wilhelmina Amelia, of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, born March 10, 1776, (who died in June, 1810,) by whom he has,

Frederic William, born October 15th, 1795,

Frederic William Lewis, born March 22, 1797, and

Charles Frederic Alexander, born June 29, 1798, died in 1806.

RUSSIA.

ALEXANDER, Emperor of all the Russias, born December 22d, 1777, and married October 9, 1793, to Louisa Maria Augusta, daughter of the Hereditary Prince of Baden, born January 24, 1779, of whom was born the Grand Archduchess, November 15, 1806.

SARDINIA.

VICTOR EMANUEL, Duke, d'Aoste, succeeded on the abdication of the late King Charles Emanuel IV. 1802.

ITALY.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Emperor of France, King of Italy.

Viceroy, Eugene Beauharnois, arch-chancellor of France, married, January 14, 1806, Augusta Amelia, Princess Royal of Bavaria.

NAPLES.

JOACHIM MURAT, Grand admiral of France, born March 25 1771 Married, Jan. 20, 1800, Annunciade Caroline, sister of the Emperor of France.

SICILY.

FERDINAND IV. King of both Sicilies, born January 12, 1751, ascended the throne, October 6, 1759, on his Father's becoming King of Spain. Married, April 7, 1768, to the Princess Mary Caroline, Aunt of the present Emperor, born August 13, 1752. Has issue Maria Christina, married, April 6, 1808, Prince Charles Felix, Duke of Genevois, brother of the King of Sardinia.

ROME.

POPE PIUS VII. born Aug 11, 1742, elected in 1800, was in 1809, deprived by Napoleon, and reduced to the condition of Bishop of Rome.

TURKEY.

MAHOMOUD HARGENU, Grand Segnior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, called to the throne in 1808, on the Deposition and Murder of Mustapha IV.

SEVEN ISLANDS.

Pr. ANTONIO CORNUTI, President of the Ionian Republic. Succeeded, in 1804, on the death of Prince Theotic.

SWITZERLAND.

LOUIS D'AFFRAY, Landamman.

HOLLAND.

United to the French Empire on the abdication of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the late King.

Calcutta Post.

Current Value of Government Securities.

BUY. Rs.	As.	THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1811.	SELL. Rs.	As.
7	4	New Six per Cent. Loan Di[illegible]		

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